

## PROCEEDINGS

## Open Access

# Evaluation of the humoral immune response and cross reactivity against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* of mice immunized with liposomes containing glycolipids of *Mycobacterium smegmatis*

Reinier Borrero<sup>1</sup>, María de los A García<sup>1</sup>, Liem Canet<sup>2</sup>, Caridad Zayas<sup>1</sup>, Fátima Reyes<sup>1</sup>, Jorge L Prieto<sup>1</sup>, Juan F Infante<sup>1</sup>, María E Lanio<sup>2</sup>, Ramlah Kadir<sup>3</sup>, Yamilé López<sup>1</sup>, María E Sarmiento<sup>1</sup>, Mohd Nor Norazmi<sup>3,4</sup>, Armando Acosta<sup>1\*</sup>

From Second International Congress on Immunopharmacology 2011  
Varadero Beach, Cuba. 26-30 June 2011

## Abstract

*Mycobacterium smegmatis* (Ms) is a nonpathogenic mycobacteria of rapid growth, which shares many characteristics with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (MTB), the major causative agent of tuberculosis. MTB has several cell wall glycolipids in common with Ms, which play an important role in the pathogenesis of tuberculosis and the induction of a protective immune response against MTB infection in some animal models. In this study, the humoral immune response and cross reactivity against MTB, of liposomes containing a mixture of cell wall glycolipids of Ms and commercial lipids was evaluated, in order to study its possible use as a component of a vaccine candidate against tuberculosis. Liposomes containing total lipids extracted from Ms, distearoyl phosphatidyl choline and cholesterol were prepared by the dehydration-rehydration technique. Balb/c mice were immunized with the liposomes obtained and the antibody response and cross reactivity against MTB were tested by ELISA. Total lipids extract from Ms showed the presence of several polar glycolipids in common with MTB, such as phosphatidylinositol mannosides. Liposomes that contained glycolipids of Ms were capable of inducing a specific IgG antibody response that allowed the recognition of surface antigens of MTB. The results of this study demonstrated the presence of immunogenic glycolipids in Ms, which could be included to enhance the protective effects of subunit vaccine formulations against tuberculosis.

## Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) is still one of the most lethal infectious diseases worldwide [1]. The only TB vaccine available for human use is the bacille Calmette-Guerin (BCG), an attenuated strain of *Mycobacterium bovis* [2]. However, this vaccine protects only against the most severe forms of the disease during childhood and their effectiveness has failed in the adult population. In recent years various glycolipids of the mycobacterial cell wall have become attractive

candidates for a vaccine against TB because they constitute important virulence factors for initiating the establishment of infection by MTB [3]. These glycolipids have been demonstrated to be capable of stimulating T lymphocytes through the presentation by CD1 molecules [4]. In addition, mycobacterium lipids have been shown to induce protection in certain experimental animal models against infection by MTB [5,6]. Some of these glycolipids are present in the cell wall of *Mycobacterium smegmatis* (Ms), a non-pathogenic mycobacteria of rapid growth, which has been used as a study model for TB. Liposomes prepared from glycolipids of Ms have also been reported to possess immunoadjuvant capacity [7]. Hence, it is interesting to

\* Correspondence: [aracosta2005@yahoo.es](mailto:aracosta2005@yahoo.es)

<sup>1</sup>Molecular Biology Department, Finlay Institute, La Lisa. La Habana, Cuba, P.O. Box 16017

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

evaluate the use of cell wall glycolipids of Ms as potential vaccine candidates against TB. Therefore, this study aims to assess the humoral immune response and cross reactivity induced by immunization of mice with liposomes containing a mixture of Ms total lipids and commercial lipids against MTB cell wall antigens.

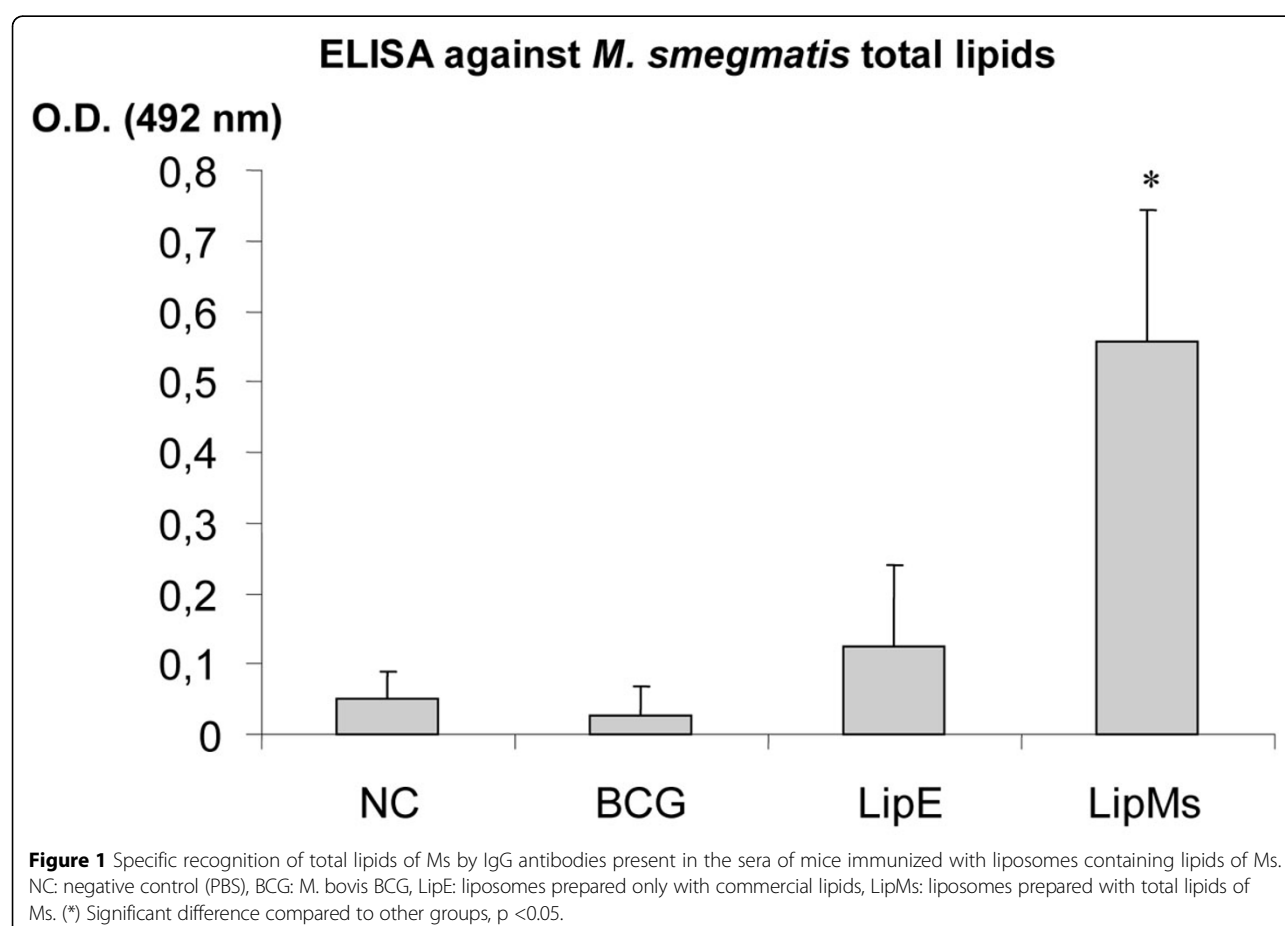
### Materials and methods

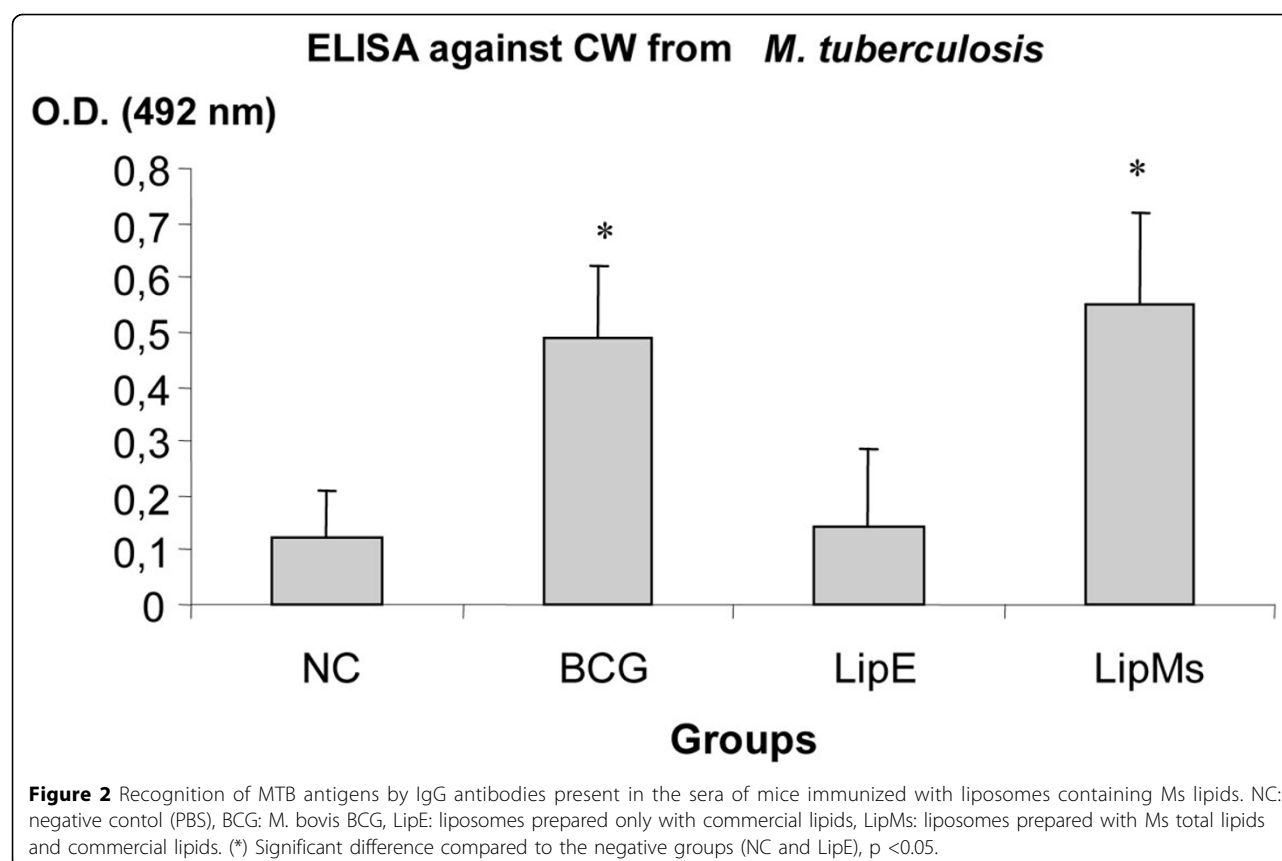
Total lipids from Ms mc<sup>2</sup> 155 were extracted according to the methodology proposed by Rosenkrands et al [8]. Briefly, 30 mL of chloroform: methanol (2:1) was added to 10 g wet weight of biomass and mixed in a shaker overnight at room temperature. The chloroform phase and the extracted lipids were analyzed by one dimensional TLC. Liposomes were prepared according to the technical procedure of dehydration-rehydration [9]. Lipid composition of liposomes was basically distearoyl phosphatidyl choline (Sigma) and cholesterol (Sigma) at a molar ratio 1:1. Ten mg of Ms total lipids was then added to this mixture. Balb/c mice between 8 to 12 weeks were used in this study. Mice were divided into 4 groups of 10 animals each and were immunized subcutaneously with the appropriate preparation obtained as described below. Two control

groups were used: the negative control group received 0.1 mL of PBS and the positive control group received  $5 \times 10^6$  CFU of *M. bovis* BCG Danish strain. Another group received 0.1 mL of a liposomal preparation formulated with commercial lipids (LipE) and a third group was inoculated with 0.1 mL of a liposomal preparation containing 1 mg of Ms total lipids and commercial lipids (LipMs). Groups inoculated with the liposome preparation (LipE and LipMs) received 3 doses administered 21 days apart from each other. The humoral immune response and cross reactivity against MTB was evaluated by indirect ELISA using Ms total lipid and subcellular fraction of MTB cell wall (CW), respectively.

### Results and discussion

Recognition of Ms total lipids by IgG antibodies in the sera of animals immunized with LipMs (Figure 1), was significantly higher than that of other groups. However, no significant differences were observed in the sera of animals inoculated with LipE and PBS against lipids from Ms. This result shows that the response obtained with LipMs, is due to the presence of the lipids from Ms and not to the commercial lipids used for preparation of liposomes. IgG





antibodies against CW of MTB and BCG was detected in the sera of animals immunized with LipMs (Figure 2). The cross reactivity is possibly due to the presence of some glycolipids in the LipMs that share epitopes in common with MTB and BCG. Moreover, TLC analysis showed the presence of several common polar glycolipids in Ms and MTB like phosphatidylinositol mannosides (PIMs). This lipids have been demonstrated to play an important role in the infection of macrophages and to have the potential to induce humoral immune response capable of conferring protection against infection with MTB in experimental mouse models [10].

In this study, we demonstrated that total lipids of Ms included in liposomes are able to induce humoral immune response in mice and posses cross-reactivity to MTB. These results support the strategy of employing Ms as a possible source of lipid antigens to be part of a vaccine candidate against TB.

#### Authors' contributions

All authors have read and approved the final manuscript. RB and MAG were involved in the production of liposomes, animal experiments, evaluation of immunogenicity and cross reactivity, data analyses and writing of the manuscript. MEL and LC were involved in the production of liposomes. JFI, CZ and JLP performed the animal experiments. FR performed the evaluation of immunogenicity and cross reactivity. MES, MNN and AA conceived the

study, participated in data analyses and in writing and finalizing of the manuscript.

#### Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing financial interests.

#### Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, Malaysia (10-01-05-MEB002) the Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia LRGS Grant (203.PSK.6722001) and Ministry of Science and Technology, Cuba.

#### Declarations

This article has been published as part of *BMC Immunology* Volume 14 Supplement 1, 2013: Proceedings from Delivery Systems and Current strategies to drug design. The full contents of the supplement are available online at <http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcimmunol/supplements/14/S1>.

#### Author details

<sup>1</sup>Molecular Biology Department, Finlay Institute, La Lisa. La Habana, Cuba, P.O. Box 16017. <sup>2</sup>Center for Protein Study, Faculty of Biology, University of Havana, La Habana, Cuba, ZP 10400. <sup>3</sup>School of Health Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia. <sup>4</sup>Institute for Research in Molecular Medicine, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia.

Published: 25 February 2013

#### References

1. Smith I: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Pathogenesis and Molecular Determinants of Virulence. *Clin. Microbiol. Rev* 2003, **16**(3):463-496.
2. Lin MY, Geluk A, Smith SG, Stewart AL, Friggen AH, Franken KL, Verduyn MJ, van Meijgaarden KE, Voskuil MI, Dockrell HM, et al: Lack of immune

responses to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* DosR regulon proteins following *Mycobacterium bovis* BCG vaccination. *Infect Immun* 2007, **75**(7):3523-3530.

3. Gorocica P, Jiménez-Martínez MC, Garfías Y, Sada I, Lascuain R: Componentes glicosilados de la envoltura de *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* que intervienen en la patogénesis de la tuberculosis. *Rev Inst Nal Enf Resp Mex* 2005, **18**(2):142-153.
4. Mori L, De Libero G: Presentation of lipid antigens to T cells. *Immunology Letters* 2008, **117**:1-8.
5. Lang ML, Glatman-Freedman A: Do CD1-Restricted T Cells Contribute to Antibody-Mediated Immunity against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*? *Infect Immun* 2006, **74**(2):803-809.
6. Dascher C, Hiromatsu K, Xiong X, Morehouse C, Watts G, Liu G, McMurray D, LeClair K, Porcelli S, Brenner M: Immunization with a mycobacterial lipid vaccine improves pulmonary pathology in the guinea pig model of tuberculosis. *Int. Immunol* 2003, **15**(8):915-925.
7. Faisal SM, Yan WW, McDonough SP, Mohamed H, Divers T, Chang Y: Immune response and prophylactic efficacy of Smegmosomes in a hamster model of leptospirosis. *Vaccine* 2009, **27**(44):6129-6136.
8. Rosenkrands I, Agger E, Olsen A, Korsholm K, Swetman C, Jensen K, Andersen P: Cationic Liposomes Containing Mycobacterial Lipids: a New Powerful Th1 Adjuvant System. *Infect. Immun* 2005, **73**(9):5817-5826.
9. Perrie Y, McNeil S, Vangala A: Liposome-mediated DNA immunisation via the subcutaneous route. *J Drug Target* 2003, **11**(8-10):555-563.
10. Singh AP, Khuller GK: Liposomes as a carrier for mannophosphoinositide antigens of mycobacteria. *Indian J. Biochem. Biophys* 1993, **30**:160-165.

doi:10.1186/1471-2172-14-S1-S13

**Cite this article as:** Borrero et al.: Evaluation of the humoral immune response and cross reactivity against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* of mice immunized with liposomes containing glycolipids of *Mycobacterium smegmatis*. *BMC Immunology* 2013 **14**(Suppl 1):S13.

**Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:**

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at  
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

